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Integration of schools heading for showdown as Supreme Court acts

THE STRUGGLE of the "tender warriors" of Little Rock, Ark.—and points north and south—for education in integrated schools was approaching a new climax last week.

On Aug. 18, by a 6-1 vote, the seven-member Eighth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals reversed Arkansas District Judge Harry J. Lemley's June 21 decision granting the Little Rock school board a two-and-a-half year delay in its racial integration program.

Then, on Aug. 21 the Circuit Court's Presiding Judge Archibald K. Gardner granted the Little Rock school board a 30-day stay of the Appeals Court ruling, pending the board's petition for a Supreme Court review. The NAACP immediately asked the Supreme Court to overrule the stay. Justice Whittaker, in charge of the Eighth Circuit, ordered the Little Rock school board to reply to the NAACP's petition by Aug. 28.

CHIEF JUSTICE ACTS: On Aug. 25, in an unusual move, Chief Justice Warren called the Supreme Court into extraordinary session on Aug. 28, invited U.S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin to file a brief and participate in the oral argument. The last special sesion of the court was called in 1953 to consider a last-minute Rosenberg appeal.

There were indications that Warren sought to settle the legal aspects of the integration issue once and for all. In a speech at the American Bar Assn.'s annual meeting in Los Angeles last week, he said interminable and unjustifiable court delays were compromising the basic rights of thousands of Americans. Rankin's participation will oblige the Eisenhower Administration to take a forthright position on integration; the Justice Dept. had declinate to participate when the case was before Judge Lemley.

FAUBUS REACTS: In Little Rock, Gov. Faubus called the Arkansas legislature

(Continued on Page 5)

Boyce in Boston Daily Globe
"We're sure to pull out soon, Little Rock opens next week."

THIS WAS LITTLE ROCK IN SEPTEMBER, 1957 . . . MUST THERE BE BAYONETS AGAIN?
Once more the eyes of the world are on Arkansas. See story this page and editorial, p. 5.

EAST-WEST AGREE ON POLICING THE BAN

Looks like Bomb tests will halt this fall

By Kumar Goshal

AFTER SEVEN WEEKS of extraordinarily harmonious conferences behind closed doors in the UN's Geneva headquarters, scientists from eight East-West nations came to the unanimous conclusion that if nuclear weapons tests were suspended violations could be detected without too much difficulty.

Top scientists from the U.S., U.S.S.R., Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Britain, Canada and France have been conferring since July 1 to work out a practical method of controlled suspension of tests. They announced their conclusions 24 hours after the annual International Hiroshima Day celebration in Tokyo again urged an end to A- and H-bombs.

The conferees bent over backwards to avoid political issues and to maintain objectivity. On one occasion, the N.Y. **Times** reported, a Soviet scientist challenged the arguments of an East European colleague and supported the position of a Western scientist. Western representatives were said to have admitted that the Soviet scientists had gone out of their way to make concessions.

MAIN POINTS LISTED: The 40-page joint report of the scientists will not be made public until their governments have checked every sentence. The general conclusions, however, were clear in their Aug. 21 public communique and in the statements by delegation heads—Dr. James B. Fisk (West) and Dr. Yevgeny K. Fedorov (East). They can be summarized as follows:

- Nuclear explosions can be detected at present by collecting radioactive debris; recording seismic, acoustic and hydro-acoustic waves; on-the-site inspection of unidentified events which might turn out to be nuclear explosions, and by a number of other methods.
- The use of any one or a combination of these methods would "make it possible, within certain specific limits, to detect and identify nuclear explosions."
- "The effectiveness of the methods considered will increase . . . with improvement of measuring techniques and with study of the characteristics of natural phenomena," such as earthquakes, volcanic explosions and meteorites, which could interfere with or confuse identification of nuclear explosions.
- Although no detection system can be foolproof, methods of detection available today are effective enough to deter surreptitious attempts at test explosions with a force of one kiloton (1,000 tons of TNT) or more.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT: The conference reportedly recommended about 180 detection stations on land, sea and air, with six stations in Europe, seven in Australia, 16 in Africa, 37 in Asia and 40 in North and South America. The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. will each contain 25 stations. The report details the equipment

(Continued on Page 4)

LAST MINUTE STAMPEDE FAILS OF VICTORY

Bills to curb Court killed by a hair in Congress

By Elmer Bendiner

THE MOST DANGEROUS hours of any session of Congress come just before adjournment when bills, often without a public hearing, are rushed to the floor and Congressmen are asked to legislate on significant aspects of the nation's life while clutching timetables and listening to the siren song of an election campaign back home. Under cover of confusion in last week's windup of the Senate there were moves to jam through a sweeping program to undo the most important civil liberties gains won in the Supreme Court in recent years. By a narrow margin disaster was avoided.

Politicians were divided on the strategy. Some favored a blunderbuss attack on the Supreme Court, demolishing at one blow, if possible, its curbs on Congressional witch-hunters and state sedition probers; its protection of the citizen's right to a passport; to a prompt arraignment by police, and to Constitutional rights even under the Smith Act. The Administration, particularly the Justice Dept., favored sniping with bills each aimed to overturn a specific ruling of the Supreme Court.

(Continued on Page 4)

In this issue

A LIFE FOR $1.95
Report to Readers .....p. 2
THE UN-AMERICANS
Westward ho! .....p. 3
NEEDED: A GARRISON
Editorial statement ....p. 5
THE BRUSSELS FAIR
Cedric Belfrage .....p. 8

THE MAIL BAG

A decisive break

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The position taken by the GUARDIAN in uncompromisingly defending a full socialist electoral slate is to me one of the most encouraging events of recent years. It appears to indicate a decisive break with the long-antiquated "Two Party System," and the advent of a strong third party supported by all of the important socialist groupings, as well as labor generally.

A. L. Robbins

Coney Island & Buffalo!

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Voters in Ben Davis' Manhattan district are privileged in being able to vote most decisively for peace and civil liberties and jobs and civil rights by voting for Communist leader Ben Davis for State Senator on the Peoples Rights ticket. One wonders why his party would deny this privilege to voters in Coney Island or Bedford Stuyvesant or Buffalo!

Failure to support Corliss Lamont for U.S. Senator and the Independent-Socialist state ticket will not hurt those candidates as much as it will jeopardize CP prestige and leadership. I believe that most of its friends and supporters will not waste their votes by offering them to the "cold-warriors."

Aaron Katz

McReynolds' candidacy

NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Socialist Party in the 19th Congressional District in lower Manhattan has designated David McReynolds. I hope you will think it is your business, whether or not you live in the 19th District. Mr. McReynolds has long been known as a Socialist who is very deeply concerned about Disarmament, Peace, and a Sane Nuclear Policy.

It will be necessary to get over 5,000 signatures in the district to make sure of Mr. McReynolds' nomination. The job can be done if enough people care. Can you give any time at all between now and Sept. 5 to canvass the neighborhood? People like you meet every evening at the home of Al Scott, 235 W. 11th St., at 6:30 p.m. to get lists of people on whom to call. Can you come? You do not have to live in the district to be a canvasser.

Norman Thomas

Rev. King's campaign

CHICAGO, ILL.

Below is the partial text of an open letter to the editor of **The Worker:**

In the Aug. 3 issue of **The Worker,** this statement appeared: "He [Reverend King] has repudiated Trotskyite attempts to smuggle State Department-like anti-Soviet propaganda into his campaign."

No such propaganda has appeared in the United Socialist Campaign. The Socialist Workers Party has worked and is continuing to work diligently to get the United Socialist ticket on the ballot.

Nothing has been smuggled into our platform. Reverend King wrote his own platform and inspects or rejects anything sent out in his name.

Unity is a necessity for the success of the United Socialist ticket. Such accusations as the one you make tends to divide and weaken the campaign.

We call upon all of your members who are honest and sincere about the struggle for socialism, the struggle for Negro representation, the struggle for independent class political action and are opposed to the H-bomb testing to demonstrate this by joining and actively participating in the United Socialist campaign to send Rev. Joseph P. King to Congress in the Second Congressional District.

Steering Committee
United Socialist Campaign

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

BOMB OF PEACE

SAN DIEGO — The hydrogen bomb is not really an instrument of war and has only one sane purpose—to deter general war—Navy Secretary Gates told Republicans here. —L.A. Mirror-News, 8/21

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: M. S., Norwalk, Calif.

A responsibility

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Many responsible conservative journalists such as Walter Lippmann have pointed to the woeful lack of informed critical participation of the American people and their elected representatives in Congress relative to the recent events in the Middle East.

Corliss Lamont was deeply disturbed, as were many others, by such developments and every effort must be made to use the coming elections to inform the people of their individual responsibilities in a democratic society for the actions of their government.

David T. Delman

"Not mere coincidence"

GLEN ELLEN, CALIF.

Sen. Eastland has announced that his committee intends to question me Sept. 8 about a trip I am planning to take to Europe. The Senator's announcement is a characteristic mixture of arrogance, insolence and contempt for the U.S. Constitution. The right of Americans to travel abroad is a basic constitutional one. The State Department illegally took away my passport because they didn't like what I wrote about their policies. As a result of a Supreme Court ruling, the Department has been forced to return my passport to me. I do not propose to let Sen. Eastland meddle with its usage.

Three years ago the Eastland committee summoned me for questioning when I was co-publisher of Harvey Matusow's book, **False Witness,** confessing among other things how he had lied as a paid witness for the Eastland committee. Eastland then called for my indictment on the nonsensical charge I had bribed Matusow to confess. There was no indictment, since the accusation was obviously fraudulent. It is doubtless not mere coincidence that Eastland has now subpenaed me just as I have finished writing a new book, **Notes on a National Scandal,** dealing in part with Eastland's seditious anti-constitutional operations which have harmed our nation's reputation throughout the world.

Albert E. Kahn

Uphaus' appeal

DETROIT, MICH.

Dr. Willard Uphaus' long battle is once more in the U.S. Supreme Court. Meanwhile the State of New Hampshire still holds him in contempt and under jail sentence until such time as he will join in its inquisition.

As a man of conscience he is standing fast against the demand of the Attorney General of New Hampshire that he deliver "names" as the price of his freedom. The names wanted are of the guests at the World Fellowship Center in Conway, N.H., a resort-forum which since 1941 has been open to all, regardless of race, creed or political belief.

In the 3-to-2 decision in the New Hampshire Supreme Court that sustained the lower court in a contempt citation, the dissenters called the decision a "deterrent upon the right of free speech and peaceable assembly guaranteed by the Constitution."

The Uphaus case has been in the courts four years. His defense has been costly, but it has been met. We trust you will contribute once more—or that you will join now—toward the legal expenses involved in this second appeal to the Supreme Court to win the freedom of this good man.

(Rev.) Henry Hitt Crane
671 Edison Av., Detroit

Calling all teen-agers

CHICAGO, ILL.

Modern Teens is a group of progressive teen-agers from Chicago and surrounding areas. Our group is a club composed of adolescents between 14 and 21, all races, who are interested in helping to achieve peace and world understanding.

We would appreciate it if similar groups throughout the country would correspond with us in hope of exchanging ideas and eventually organizing a National Youth Conference.

Shirley Stephens
1501 S. Kedvale
Chicago 23, Ill.

London Daily Mirror

"Another remark like that and MY stand-in will give YOUR stand-in a punch on the nose!"

A matter of change

NEW YORK, N.Y.

President Eisenhower said at the UN Assembly Aug. 13:

"Change is indeed the law of life and progress . . . But when change reflects the will of the people, then change can and should be brought about in peaceful ways. In this context the United States respects the right of every Arab nation of the Near East to live in freedom without domination from any source, far or near."

There are many ways of bringing about change—the most basic of these is revolution; either used simply as a threat or, as in Lebanon, more seriously as open revolt. Eisenhower denies the right of "revolution" to the people when they want to effect a basic change or, for that matter, any change.

The paradox here is that while change is sanctioned no means of effecting it is sanctioned. In short, Eisenhower seeks to maintain the status quo—to the point of not allowing a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" to develop, if he can stop it; because if such democracies did develop he could not be sure of the people supporting such actions as that in Suez in 1956 and Lebanon.

Name withheld

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REPORT TO READERS

A life for $1.95

THE LETTER TO THE N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE on Aug. 23 was signed by two Episcopal ministers from Sayre, Pa., and it read in part as follows:

"It may be that your nerves are stronger than ours; it may be that we are peculiarly weak in hearing of horrors perpetrated on another fellow human being, but we are convinced that no decent person could read your news item [of Aug. 17] without being shaken to the very center of his soul, and no one with a heart—and in his right senses—could read it without the wild hope that it may, after all, not be true . . ."

The news item noted that Jimmy Wilson, 55, a Negro handyman, had been condemned to die in Alabama's electric chair after having been convicted on a charge of robbing a 75-year-old white woman of $1.95 in Marion, Ala., in July, 1957. The item also noted that unless the Alabama Supreme Court changed its mind—it upheld the verdict—or Gov. James Folsom commuted the sentence, Wilson would die on Sept. 5.

Subsequent stories, all of them buried in the back pages of the press, if they appeared at all, reported that the white woman had been allowed to testify that Wilson had attempted to rape her, but there was no indictment on that charge. The validity of the testimony can be measured by the fact that no Southern white jury has ever hesitated to indict on such a charge even on the thinnest shred of "evidence."

The quality of the Wilson defense was set forth in the N.Y. **Post** Aug. 24 in an interview with a court-appointed defense attorney, Sheldon Fitts, of Marion. He said:

"The nigger was lucky he wasn't lynched. The people held off lynching because we're bending over backwards to please you folks up North. I tell you, sir, if it had been a white man, he would have been lynched."

Under Alabama law robbery is a capital offense. Four men have been executed for robbery in the past; all are Negroes.

The defense never put Wilson on the stand ("We just figured things would be worse for him if he testified"). Fitts has never visited Wilson, sitting in the death row at Atmore State Prison, since the conviction.

THIS IS A PLEA TO YOU TO WIRE or to write Gov. Folsom, at the State Capitol, Montgomery, Ala., to stay the execution and commute the sentence so that there will be time to correct this judicial monstrosity. We have learned that letters denouncing the sentence have been pouring into Folsom's office. Let it turn into a flood.

The NAACP has issued a plea for intervention by people all over the country. "Quite apart from the fact that Wilson is a Negro," a spokesman said, "we regard it as barbarism that a person should be subjected to capital punishment for theft." To that we say Amen!

A telegram went to Gov. Folsom on Aug. 25 from John T. McManus and Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, candidates for Governor and Comptroller on the Independent-Socialist ticket in New York. The message protested the "brutal and barbaric death sentence" and urged Folsom to commute it.

The warden at Atmore said last week that Wilson was calm and that there was nothing to indicate that he was aware of the interest his case had aroused. There also was nothing to indicate that the warden had told Wilson about it.

ONE POINT RAISED BY THE NAACP, and often automatically in such cases by many liberals, rubs us the wrong way. The spokesman said: "We're also very much concerned with the repercussions abroad. We think the Communists will take this and go to town." In our view there are far more urgent reasons for saving the life of Jimmy Wilson. It is our country, our laws, our rottenness that need changing, and they can be changed only by us. It is our conscience that we have to face. The ministers from Pennsylvania said it best.

Jimmy Wilson is a fellow member of the human race. He faces death because his skin is the wrong color in his community. That is why he must not die. If he does, the crime will be on our conscience.

Please let Gov. Folsom know at once how you feel about it.

—THE GUARDIAN

NINE NEGROES AMONG 70 SUMMONED

Los Angeles plans hot hello for the Un-American brigade

"UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE, Get Lost, Permanently." That was the headline over the lead editorial in the Negro weekly Los Angeles **Tribune** as the House Committee on Un-American Activities prepared to open hearings in Los Angeles on Sept. 2. Another Negro weekly, the **California Eagle**, said: "Whenever it has convened in the South the Committee has done a hatchet job on every white advocate of civil rights."

The Negro community in California was seething because nine Negroes were among 70 witnesses subpenaed for a week of hearings, the highest number ever called in any one round of the witch-hunt. These included Don Wheeldin, formerly of the **People's World**, Cyril Briggs, former managing editor of the **California Eagle**, and Horace Alexander, 1954 candidate for California Secy. of State on the Independent Progressive Party ticket. Also subpenaed was Mrs. Marilyn Talley, a white woman whose husband, Manuel Talley, is a prominent Negro civil rights champion.

TWO CITED: The Los Angeles hearings were scheduled after a fiasco in Atlanta, Ga., where, as the Negro press noted, "the only witnesses it called were people who had fought segregation." California Negroes hailed the action of 200 Southern Negro leaders in signing and widely circulating a statement at the time of the Atlanta hearings in July, calling on the Committee to investigate white supremacists as the real un-Americans.

Carl Braden, field secy. of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, one of the Atlanta witnesses, read that statement at the hearing. He and Frank Wilkinson, who has been a leader in the campaign to abolish the Committee, were cited for contempt by the House of Representatives on Aug. 13 in a 365-1 vote. Only Rep. Robert N. C. Nix (D-Pa.) voted against. Nix, the first Negro ever sent

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Adult delinquency activities

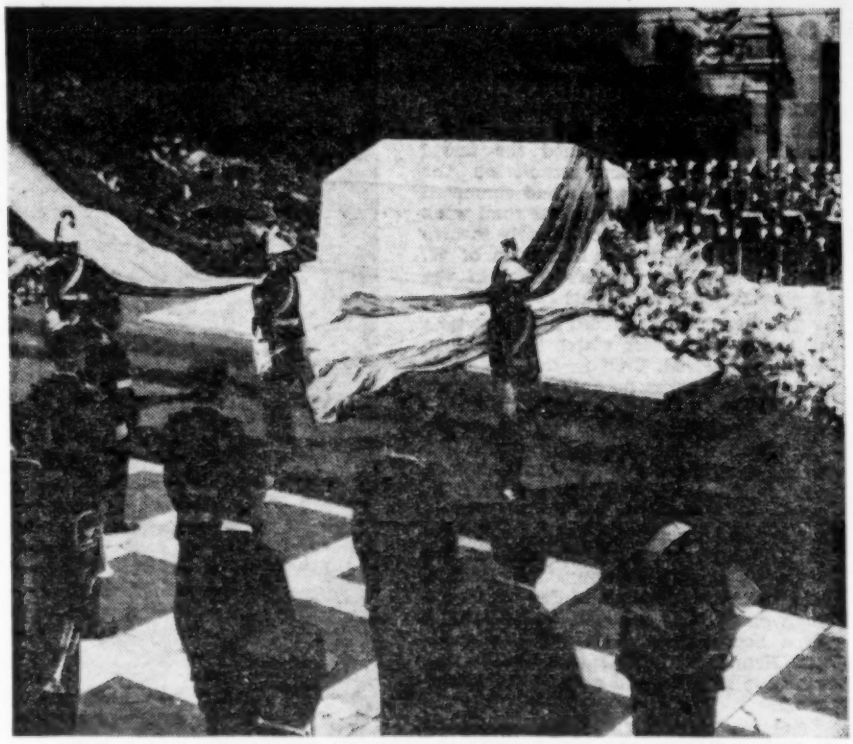
to Congress from Pennsylvania, was elected in Philadelphia June 4.

Before the Los Angeles hearing date there were several rallies in that city. At the ILWU Hall on Aug. 9 an audience of 300 unanimously adopted a resolution characterizing the scheduled hearing as "a gross invasion of the constitutional rights of the American people to free association and belief."

1,000 SIGN UP: Another meeting, on Aug. 19 at the Music Box Theater, called by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, heard Wilkinson, Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Education Fund, and Phil Kerby, editor of **Frontier** magazine. The Citizens Committee took ads in many Los Angeles papers to reprint the statement by the 200 Southern leaders and to rally resistance to the Committee.

In still another protest Dr. Linus Pauling of the Calif. Institute of Technology, Dr. Dirk J. Struik of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Royal W. France, exec. director of the Natl. Lawyers Guild, and Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of the **Churchman**, joined more than 1,000 scientists, educators, editors and businessmen in an anti-Committee petition circulated by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn. The petition asked the House of Representatives either to discontinue the Committee or else deny it any authority to compel witnesses to testify concerning their "beliefs, expressions or associations."

For Californians the Committee's activities have a particular political importance. Rep. Clyde Doyle (D.), one of the "liberal" members of the Committee, is running for re-election this year from a predominantly Negro district in Los Angeles. Though Doyle presided over hearings in Boston which paved the way for the assault on integrationists in Atlanta, he failed to appear in Atlanta and is not expected to show up in Los Angeles. He is reported to be abroad "on Committee assignment." The other Californian on the Committee is Rep. Donald Jackson (R.), also of Los Angeles, but he does not have many Negroes in his constituency.



"THE MOST BRILLIANT FRENCH SCIENTIST OF HIS GENERATION"
That is how the French High Commissioner for Atomic Energy, Francis Perrin, described Frederic Joliot-Curie at his funeral at the Sorbonne last week. It was a state funeral attended by hundreds who assembled in the cobbled courtyard where Republican guardsmen with drawn sabres stood by the wreath-banked coffin. Thousands joined the funeral procession to Sceaux, where Joliot-Curie was buried. Joliot-Curie was a member of the central committee of the French Communist Party.

WHAT THE UN ASSEMBLY ACTION MEANS

Threat of Middle East war subsides

THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY's special emergency session ended abruptly and surprisingly on Aug. 21, just two weeks after it had been called to discuss the threat to peace in the Middle East. On that day, virtually without discussion, 80 of the 81 UN members (the Dominican Republic was absent) endorsed a resolution offered by the Arab states the day before and apparently ended the danger of war in the Middle East for the present.

Sponsors of the resolution included the eight Arab League members—Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia and Yemen—plus Morocco and Tunisia. The resolution reiterated the Arab League pledge of non-interference in one another's affairs and requested UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjold "to make forthwith, in consultation with the governments concerned . . . practical arrangements [to] facilitate the early withdrawal of foreign troops" from Lebanon and Jordan.

It also asked the Secretary General "to continue his studies . . . regarding an Arab development institution designed to further economic growth in these countries." On Aug. 25 Hammarskjold left for a tour of the Middle East. He is to report back to the UN "not later than Sept. 30, 1958."

BEHIND THE SCENES: The resolution apparently was the result of some closed door talks among Arab delegates and behind-the-scene actions by Hammarskjold, the Afro-Asians and the Latin Americans. Hammarskjold had previously spoken of the possibility of the Arabs taking the initiative to resolve Middle East conflicts.

UAR and Soviet delegates and the Afro-Asians seemed eminently satisfied with the Latin Americans' insistence on the use of the words "forthwith" and "facilitate" regarding the withdrawal of American and British troops from Lebanon and Jordan. Britain and the U.S. seemed relieved to be let off with a shred of dignity for their retreat.

To UN observers the Assembly decision was a stunning defeat for U.S. foreign policy. The dispatching of U.S. Marines had failed to preserve Iraq as the linchpin of the Baghdad Pact, failed even to buttress Lebanese President Chamoun's authority, which was ostensibly the Marines' job.

The Arab resolution threw out the two measures most emphasized by the U.S.: (1) a UN radio monitoring agency to curb Cairo's propaganda broadcasts, and (2) a UN police force maintaining the status quo in the Middle East. Most humiliating was the failure of the joint efforts of London and Washington to have the UN brand the UAR as an aggressor.

"ONE FAMILY": The UAR emerged with a net gain in the solidarity displayed by the Arab states, which seemed to a great extent to support Cairo's declaration that the Arabs regard themselves as one people. Sudan's Mohammed Mahgoub said that the Arab delegates could speak frankly and reach "a happy conclusion [because] we were dealing with a dispute between members of one family."

Only the Jordanian government was unhappy over the UN decision. But its fate seemed sealed by its mounting economic problems and the boundless hatred being generated against King Hussein as his military courts tortured and murdered his critics. The London **New Statesman** reported that British televiewers last week saw some of the accused "unmistakably bearing the marks of systematic torture, dragged pitifully into court to face a mockery of justice."

TAKE THE KING TOO: Both the **New Statesman** and the **Manchester Guardian** recommended a plebiscite to decide Jordan's destiny and predicted that Jordanians would vote for unity with the UAR as the most rational solution. The **New Statesman** suggested that British paratroopers might as well take Hussein with them as they leave Jordan.

To most UN members, the test of the success of Hammarskjold's Mideast mission would lie in the speed with which Anglo-U.S. troops are withdrawn from the region. The Soviet Union's Foreign Minister Gromyko warned that Moscow would reopen the issue in the General Assembly's regular September session unless troops were withdrawn by that time. He reminded his listeners that a summit conference still remained the most effective way to reach a permanent solution for Middle East conflicts.

Guardian Picnic Sept. 7 at Hallinans'

ON SEPT. 7, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., the lawn under the shade trees at the home of Vivian and Vincent Hallinan, on Lagunitas Rd, in Ross, Calif., will be one grand picnic area. The occasion is the third annual NATIONAL GUARDIAN picnic for readers and friends in the San Francisco-Bay Area.

There'll be swimming in the outdoor pool, folk-dancing and singing, games for the kids, hot dogs, sandwiches, cold drinks, and turkey dinners at a moderate price. Admission is $1.25 for grownups, 75c for children 12 to 16, 50c for kids 5 to 12.

It will be a real gala. Plan to come and round up all your friends and those unbelievers who still need to be convinced that GUARDIAN events are the best and the most fun ever.

MEETINGS FOR MP

Davies, Labor MP, speaks in Cleveland & Detroit

HAROLD DAVIES, British Labor MP and member of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs and Financial and Economic Committees, will speak at a public meeting in Cleveland Sept. 8 on "The Labor Party Views the Mid East." The meeting is scheduled for 8 p.m. at the Unitarian Society of Cleveland Hall, 8143 Euclid Av.

Davies is on a six-week tour of the U.S. and Canada. His talk in Cleveland was arranged by Sam Pollock, president of Local 427, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL-CIO.

The Michigan Committee for the M.P. Meeting has arranged a gathering for Davies at the Central Methodist Church, 23 E. Adams at Woodward in Detroit on Sunday, Sept. 7 at 8 p.m.

Court curb bills

(Continued from Page 1)

WHITE CONFIRMED: Inevitably, with a new school crisis breaking in the South, rabid segregationists joined the fervid witch-hunters in the assault on the Court. The debate, which had simmered for months, boiled over in the final week on an issue that did not directly involve a Court ruling—the confirmation of W. Wilson White as the first head of the Justice Dept.'s Civil Rights Division.

The Division has limited powers to take action only in cases where the right to vote is impaired. Even in that field the Division has taken no action in the year it has been in existence. President Eisenhower appointed White last December but his nomination was held up until last week. Segregationists assailed White's role as an assistant attorney general in preparing memoranda on the legal basis for sending troops into Little Rock. The confirmation debate turned more on the Supreme Court's desegregation decision and last year's dispatch of Federal troops than on White's personal qualifications. Even liberal Sens. Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and Hennings (D-Mo.) took the opportunity to go on record against the use of troops.

Sen. Javits (R-N.Y.) took up the challenge and said White should be appointed—if for no other reason—because he did have a hand in Federal intervention in Little Rock. White was confirmed 56-20 in this opening skirmish.

THE MALLORY BILL: The first direct assault on the Court came in a bill concerning the validity of confessions obtained by police after prolonged detention before the prisoner is arraigned. The Supreme Court has been following a ruling it laid down 16 years ago that confessions obtained during "unnecessary delay" in arraignment of a Federal prisoner cannot be used in evidence. Last year the Court reversed the rape conviction of Andrew Mallory in the District of Columbia on those grounds. Police officials and politicians who resent such "interference" with local authorities raised a storm. Last week the House passed a bill that says: No confession shall be excluded "solely because of delay" in arraignment.

In the Senate debate Northerners inserted the word "reasonable" in front of "delay." That word would still allow the courts to pass on police procedures.

Sen. Ervin (D-N.C.) precipitated an eight-hour debate when he moved an amendment striking out the word, "reasonable." Sen. Carroll (D-Colo.) and Northern senators led the fight against the amendment in part to head off tougher anti-court bills that were coming up. Sen. Cooper (R-Ky.) opposed any bill. Javits sided with Cooper, but reluctantly went along with the "reasonable" version. The Ervin amendment was defeated 41-39 and the "reasonable" version then passed 65-12.

Senate-House conferees accepted the word "reasonable" but made other changes. The bill never got back to the Senate for a vote.

HABEAS CORPUS: Another bill giving local police a freer hand was voted out of the Senate Judiciary Committee without the semblance of a hearing. It would forbid the Federal courts the use of habeas corpus provisions in ordering states to release prisoners in cases where their conviction has been held to violate the Federal constitution. Deans and faculty members of many law schools rushed their protests to Washington; they saw a dangerous infringement on the traditional habeas corpus right which protects citizens from prolonged detention without due process.

The bill got as far as conference agreement and then died.

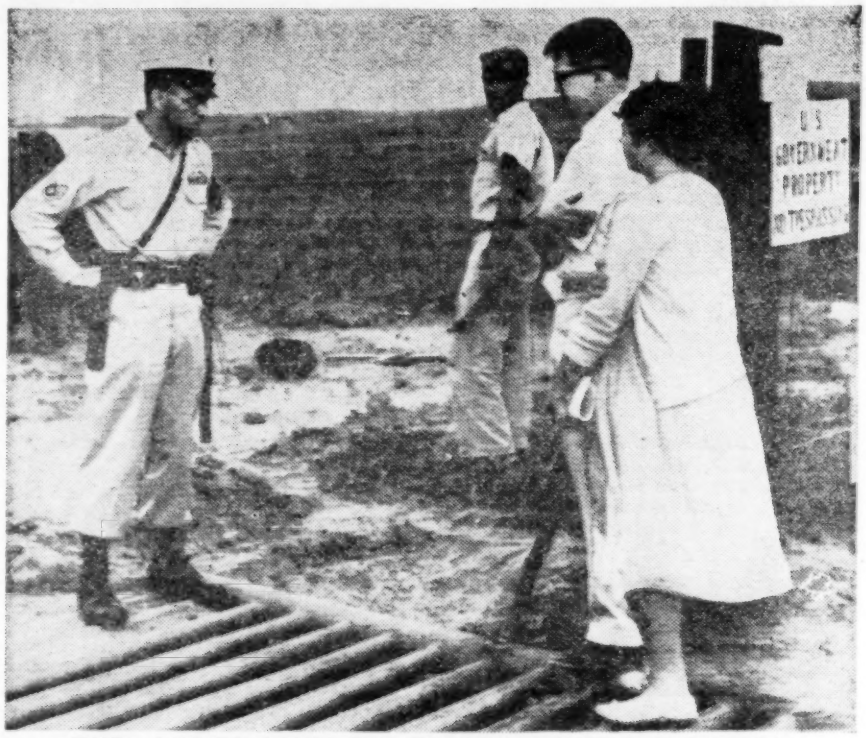
STATE SEDITION LAWS: The Supreme Court had driven the witch-hunters to a frenzy when it reversed the conviction of Communist Party leader Steve Nelson under a Pennsylvania sedition law. The Court held that the Federal Smith Act had pre-empted the field of anti-subversive legislation and in effect wiped out the state sedition laws. The House had passed a sweeping bill declaring that no Federal law can supersede a state law unless Congress specifies that it does, or unless there is a "direct and positive conflict" between the state and Federal laws. When an identical bill was introduced last week by Sen. Bridges (R-N.H.) the Justice Dept. quickly announced its opposition since the legislation would make chaos of inter-state commerce laws.

The Administration favored a much narrower bill specifically confined to anti-sedition legislation which would give the states a free hand.

On the night of Aug. 21, after three days of tense debate, the bill was sent back to committee, killing all pending amendments, and removing the threat for this session of Congress. The vote was 41-40.

JENNER-BUTLER BILL: The big push on the Supreme Court came when a mild bill on revising court review processes came up on the floor. Sens. Butler (R-Md.) and Jenner (R-Ind.) had ready their arsenal to throw at the Supreme Court. It was a bill which would redefine the Smith Act, making it much more sweeping and interpreting it to cover "theoretical advocacy" of overthrow of the government. The Supreme Court last year specifically ruled that it did not cover this. The bill would also (1) permit individual states to enforce their own sedition laws; (2) forbid the court to pass on the pertinency of questions asked by Congressional committees; (3) bar the Court from reviewing cases involving admissions to the bar.

Butler and Jenner tacked their bill on as an amendment to the mild court review bill. The debate was short and a motion to table offered by Sen. Hennings was passed, 49-41; the danger was over until the next Congress met.



THEY AIM TO ROUSE THE CONSCIENCE OF THE NATION

SINCE AUG. 18 a group of Quakers and pacifists from all over the U.S. have been engaged in a campaign of civil disobedience to prevent the construction of the nation's first launching site for intercontinental ballistic missiles at Cheyenne, Wo. They have distributed leaflets, interviewed leading citizens and passed around petitions calling for an end to construction at the base. Above, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Calkins are shown being stopped by an Air Force policeman at the base on Aug. 18. They were taken into custody for handing out leaflets. Back again next day, Calkins was run down by a truck; he suffered a fractured pelvis. Others have pledged to place themselves in the path of bulldozers.

Bomb test ban

(Continued from Page 1)

needed for effective detection.

The scientists' conference was originally proposed by the U.S. to take the heat off demands that Washington follow Moscow's unilateral test suspension. Washington believed the conference would be stymied by lack of a sure method of detection, political differences and Soviet refusal to allow detection posts on its soil.

Yet even then many American scientists regarded detection as relatively simple and Harold Stassen had testified to Soviet willingness to accept at least 11 or 12 detection posts on its territory. Stassen in fact told the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee last February that a two-year halt in testing "could be negotiated within the next six months." He was accurate to the month.

FOR ONE YEAR: Unable to find any more plausible excuses, their position made untenable by the success of the Geneva conference, Washington and London on Aug. 22 agreed conditionally to halt tests for a year beginning Oct. 31.

The conditions were that the Soviet Union does not resume its tests and that the nuclear powers begin talks Oct. 31 on installing inspection posts. Both also agreed to continue suspension on a year-by-year basis if progress was made on "substantial arms control measures as the U.S. has long sought."

The last point carried disturbing implications of U.S. insistence on a package deal. Another possible obstacle was the failure to mention China, which is expected to welcome control posts on its soil; the U.S. insists on ignoring China's existence.

The U.S. expected by Oct. 31 to have finished its current series of tests, and Britain—severely criticised by Labour MP's for what the **Manchester Guardian** called "a psychological blunder in choosing this of all moments to announce the resumption of nuclear tests"—hoped to complete its own forthcoming ones.

France, however, stood pat on its determination to pollute the atmosphere of the Sahara with its own tests late this year.

HOPE OF THE WORLD: Despite the obvious obstacles in the path of further negotiations and shortcomings in Western statements, the world shared the hope expressed in UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjold's message to the scientists at Geneva:

"Your successful resolution of questions . . . will be a signal contribution in making an effective dent in the hitherto rather intractable problem of disarmament.

"It will hereafter lie with the governments concerned and the UN to follow through the opening you have created. I have every hope that in due course they will indeed make the necessary constructive effort."

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PATRONIZE GUARDIAN ADVERTISERS

AN EDITORIAL STATEMENT ON JIMCROW IN AMERICA

The times cry out for an Abolition movement

IF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT can match the courage of the Negro children of Little Rock, the schools of Virginia and Arkansas will be kept open this September and some will be integrated. The "tender warriors" are prepared to walk quietly to class amid the terror, to suffer the daily ordeal of insults, shoves, soup showers—and worse. On their side the Negroes have the law, as decreed by the Supreme Court and reaffirmed last month by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The judicial decisions make stirring reading, but Negroes recall that their forefathers were enslaved under a Constitution asserting the equality of all mankind. Four score years later the Emancipation was proclaimed but brought them something less than freedom. Equal justice was enshrined in textbooks—but last month in Montgomery, Ala., a Negro was sentenced to die in the electric chair, charged with stealing $1.95 from a white woman.

After four and a half years the Supreme Court's order has not touched the Deep South at all. In the border states integration has been fought to a standstill or been beaten back in the last year.

BUT THE LEGAL VICTORIES have heartened Negroes and the mood from Harlem to Montgomery, to Little Rock, to Los Angeles is tougher and more militant than it has ever been. It was a prime factor in the victory of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell over Tammany Hall in Harlem's Democratic primaries last month.

The Negroes are sensing their own strength but increasingly they are coming to feel that they can count on no other strength. There is a feeling of painful alone-ness. They have failed to rally a single white organization, union, daily newspaper or church unreservedly to the cause of the Abolition of jimcrow. Well-meaning friends preach moderation to them as if the children of Little Rock were dangerous extremists. They have had some speeches and editorials and been granted a few phrases in platforms as a vote-catcher. Typical of the Negro mood is an editorial in the Negro weekly Los Angeles **Tribune** of Aug. 8:

"The Negro is all alone because the white man is enmeshed in the indecency of trying to rationalize the wrongs he commits against his fellow man on account of race . . . It is important that the Negro realize that he is alone; for no one else can feel the pain of one who suffers except the sufferer . . . Therein lie all of our difficulties of the past. We have tried to involve others in our suffering. We have let others tell us from what we suffer, and how much we suffer, and where it hurts, and what we should do to be free of the pain . . . We bear this peculiarly, particularly, totally and completely ALONE, the pain of being a Negro in America.

"Until we realize this—until we face the fact that we must act alone, if necessary . . . independently of others, if necessary . . . against others, if necessary—making our own decisions, welcoming such assistance as we may deem valuable, but depending on no one but ourselves, we will never be relieved of this pain."

Doyle in Philadelphia Daily News
With all deliberate speed

WHERE ARE THE WHITES? Many, of course, in Arkansas voted for Gov. Faubus; some have blasted Negroes out of their homes in Northern cities when they have crossed the line. Many feel that the solution must come slowly and deliberately if there is not to be an unseemly disturbance of what is called the peace.

Henry David Thoreau preferred the unseemliness of John Brown at Harper's Ferry to "that philanthropy which neither shoots me nor liberates me." Thoreau, in 1859, diagnosed an ailment which is still with us a hundred years later. He said: ". . . our foe is the all but universal woodenness of both head and heart." The nation now, long after Emancipation but long before freedom, is still wooden. The average white person is not a militant racist. He is just not a militant.

The times cry out for an Abolitionist movement today, but there is none. Where is there a white person of stature who will seek to achieve the single-mindedness of William Lloyd Garrison? When Garrison once asked a preacher to lead the Abolitionist crusade, the preacher wished Garrison well but he said that he himself had "so many irons in the fire" that he could not add another. Garrison answered: "Then you had better let all others go and attend to this one alone."

THERE ARE MANY VITAL ISSUES in the land but few are untouched by the issue of Abolition of jimcrow. Somewhere in this land of ours there must be an individual—a group of Americans who can rise to the issue of the times—who can be as passionate and unyielding as Garrison, and who will say with him:

"On this subject I do not wish to think, or speak, or write with moderation. No! No! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wife from the hands of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen; but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present! I am in earnest. I will not equivocate—I will not retreat a single inch. AND I WILL BE HEARD."

The painful lesson of this new school year is that if the Negroes stand alone—as they increasingly feel they do—then so do the whites. And alone-ness can be a terrible thing.

—THE EDITORS

Little Rock story

(Continued from Page 1)

into session on Aug. 26, even as Negro students appeared to register at Central High school—around which the conflict has thus far revolved—and a 14-year-old Negro girl applied for admission to Hall High, a new school in one of the best residential sections.

Faubus postponed the opening of all Little Rock schools till Sept. 8. He was expected to ask the legislature for authority to close integrated schools and dismiss recalcitrant school boards, and for other emergency measures to ensure segregation in schools.

At GUARDIAN presstime a showdown on integration in the entire South appeared in the making.

Prior to the school opening last year the people of Little Rock were bombarded with an inflammatory anti-integration campaign in the press, from the pulpit and from the Governor's mansion. During the school year the nine Negro children, their parents and NAACP representative Mrs. Daisy Bates braved every form of intimidation and humiliation.

OPEN INVITATION: In his majority Circuit Court opinion, Judge Marion C. Matthes reviewed the horrors endured by the Negro students in Little Rock's Central High school and the role played by Gov. Faubus throughout the period. Regarding District Judge Lemley's decision to delay integration, Judge Matthes said:

"We say the time has not yet come in these United States when an order of a Federal court must be whittled away, watered down, or shamefully withdrawn in the face of violent and unlawful acts of individual citizens in opposition thereto . . . To hold otherwise would result in 'accession to the demands of insurrectionists or rioters'. . ."

REBEL YELLS: Gov. Faubus, his rebellion stiffened by his recent landslide re-election, answered: "Compliance cannot be obtained by invoking the sacred name of the Constitution or by the use of the once-magic name of Eisenhower." Faubus demanded that the school board utilize a 1956 state pupil assignment law now in court litigation, or persuade parents of Negro students not to send them to Central High, or resign.

SEVEN ARE READY: Seven of the nine Negro pupils were planning to return to Central High. Minnijean Brown, who was expelled during school term for failing to "adjust" to physical assault and insults and finished her school year in New York, plans to continue her studies in the East. Ernest Green was graduated last June, finishing in the top 10% of his class. He has a tuition-free scholarship to Michigan State University.

All nine students spent the summer in a camp near New York. Together with Mrs. Bates, they were returning home by way of Washington, D.C., where they were to be guests of honor at the Natl. Elks convention; the Elks raised $9,000 for the Little Rock Nine Scholarship Fund.

WASHINGTON'S VIEW: Before Judge Gardner stayed the Circuit Court's decision, reaction to it lived up to expectation. Diehard segregationist Senators including John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) condemned the ruling. Arkansas' Junior Sen. J. William Fulbright, who aspires to liberal leadership and has sponsored U.S. government scholarships for colored students from Asia to study in America, surprised many when he said: "I deeply regret the court's decision [and] am very unhappy about it."

Despite his rigidly legalistic support of the court's decision, President Eisenhower himself seemed none too happy, but pledged to uphold the law. At his Aug. 20 press conference, when asked about his "own personal feeling on the principle involved" in the integration ruling, the President gave one of his tortuous "I-am-sworn-to-defend-the-Constitution" replies. According to the N.Y. **Times'** James Reston, the phrasing of the President's reply lent "some support to the widely held belief in Washington that he was not the most enthusiastic person in the capital about the integration order." Whether he would order Federal troops in again, if necessary, remained unclear.

PORTRAIT OF A STATESMAN BATTLING THE FORCES OF REASON
Gov. Orval Faubus, who has pledged a war to the end against 7 kids

VIRGINIA BATTLEGROUND: While Little Rock held the public attention, **Newsweek** (8/25) said that Virginia was "expected to be this year's hottest school integration battleground." Court tests were coming up on the state's heads-I-win-tales-you-lose "placement laws" which provide that: (1) Negroes wishing to enroll in a white school must pass tests; (2) If a Negro is admitted to a white school, the state will close it.

In Alexandria, Va., within shouting distance of Washington, parents of 14 Negro children who had been told to appear before a board for tests planned to challenge the law in court. In Arlington, 12 Negro children and their parents who did appear before a test board were asked if they were seeking admission to a "white school" because of their "so-called constitutional rights"; if they were applying on their own or on advice of counsel; whether as students they expected to join school clubs.

In Norfolk, Judge Walter E. Hoffman, in a review of complaints by 30 Negro children against the local school board, said that Negroes cannot be legally barred from white schools because of racial tension or because of the isolation of a Negro child in a white student body. He sent back to the board applications of all 151 Negro children seeking admission to white schools.

SEATTLE MEETING AGREES

Independent ticket in Washington

By Tom Warner
Special to the Guardian

SEATTLE

A CONFERENCE of independents and radicals convened in Seattle Aug. 16 and agreed to launch a Washington United Independent-Socialist ticket for the fall elections.

The high degree of harmony, despite differences, and goodwill in the face of past bitternesses was demonstrated by the composition of the Continuations Committee. Among its members are Dr. Jay W. Friedman, independent socialist and chairman of the local American Forum for Socialist Education; Jay Sykes, attorney and civil libertarian, who is not a socialist but endorses a party that will fight for peace, full equality and civil liberties; Dr. Herbert J. Phillips, former professor of philosophy at the U. of Washington, fired after a campus witchhunt; Richard Fraser, local organizer for the Socialist Workers Party; R. D. Casey, rank and file union leader sympathetic to IWW principles; Dot Davis, independent socialist long active in the fight for pensions and welfare measures; and Jack Wright, a labor and socialist leader who got almost 6,000 votes last February when he ran for City Council on a socialist platform endorsed by his union, Intl. Molders Union, and by the S.W.P. Other members include supporters of the defunct Progressive Party, pacifists, and independent socialists and progressives. Members of the Young Socialist League and the U. of Washington socialist club were invited to participate as observers.

ON MRS. BRYANT: The climate of agreement served to moderate one of the current disputes in the local left—the attitude toward Mrs. Alice Franklin Bryant's pro-peace campaign against Sen. Henry Jackson in the Democratic primary. Some local progressives support her while others do not because she is running on a capitalist party ticket.

A resolution was presented by a majority of the presiding committee urging Mrs. Bryant to break with the Democratic Party and work with the united socialists on the ground that they can conduct a more honest fight for peace. Two Committee members supporting her stated their opposition to the resolution, but indicated their support for both campaigns. The resolution was adopted. [On a visit to Seattle Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize scientist, endorsed Mrs. Bryant's candidacy. Ed.]

The next step in gaining the ballot will be a convention on Primary Day, Sept. 9, to nominate candidates. All registered voters in Washington who have not voted in the primaries are eligible to sign the nominating petition at the convention; a minimum of 100 signatures is necessary in order to qualify candidates for the ballot. The committee's address: United Independent-Socialist Election Committee, Box 383, 920 Third Av., Seattle.

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Minneapolis

HAROLD DAVIES, British Labor Member of Parliament speaks on: WORLD PEACE AND THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE. 8 p.m. Fri., Sept. 5; FDR Memorial (C.I.O.) Hall, 724 4th Av. S. Mpls. No admission.

Chicago

SCOTT NEARING REPORTS on his trip to USSR, China. Fri., Sept. 19, 8:15 p.m. Hall B-3, 32 W. Randolph. 90c. Chicago Coun. American-Soviet Friendship.

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International Socialist Review IN THE SUMMER ISSUE:
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THE GALLERY

IN 1848 NINE IRISH REVOLUTIONARIES were convicted of treason against Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. Before passing sentence the judge asked if they had any last words. Thomas Meagher, speaking for all, said: "My Lord,, this is our first offense, but not our last. If you will be easy with us this once, we promise on our word as gentlemen to try to do better next time. And next time, sure, we won't be fools enough to get caught."

The judge sentenced them all to be hanged. But public pressure forced the Queen to commute the sentences to exile in Australia.

The case remained closed until 1874 when Queen Victoria learned that the man who had just been elected Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Charles Duffy, was one of the nine deportees. At the Queen's direction the lives of the other eight men were traced. It was learned that Thomas Meagher had become Governor of Montana; Terrence McManus and Patrick Donahue were brigadier generals in the U.S. Army; Richard O'Gorman was Governor General of Newfoundland; Morris Lvene had been Attorney General of Australia and was succeeded by Michael Ireland; Thomas McGee was President of the Council in Canada; and John Mitchell was a prominent New York politician whose son, John Purroy Mitchell, later became Mayor of New York.

A SHARP OPERATOR IN WASHINGTON bought rice from the Agriculture Dept. at $40 a ton and re-sold it to another government agency for $59.50 a ton. . . . When the Mexican company "Perfeccion y Lovable de Mexico" asked the Export-Import Bank for a loan, the request was set aside until the Bank checked with the Dept. of Agriculture. It wanted to be sure the company's product would not worsen our farm surplus problem. Assured that it would not, the Bank issued the loan under what it called, the U.S. policy of "balanced development." The company makes brassieres. . . . In Yokohama, Japan, dockworkers refused to unload five guided missiles bought by the Japanese Defense Agency in Switzerland. A group of 250 pickets cheered the longshoremen and sang anti-war songs on the dock. . . . In London 300 artists signed an appeal to Britain, the U.S. and the Soviet Union to stop testing, storing and making nuclear weapons.

London Daily Mirror
"I'm not going anywhere special —I'm just trying to stop smoking."

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON three young Russian visitors exchanged sharp words with reporters in discussing the Hungarian uprising, U.S. nuclear policy and other cold war sore spots, but broke into rolls of laughter at the American custom of drinking "cold tea—with ice in it." . . . During the first seven months of 1958 the Chinese have destroyed 1,240,000,000 rats, 1,250,000,000 grain-eating sparrows and 1,554,000,000 pounds of flies and mosquitos. They report that about one-third of the cities in China have eliminated the four pests and the rest of the country is going full steam on the "anti-four-pests" campaign. . . . The Ed Sullivan TV show will re-run its broadcast of the Moiseyev Dance Group in November. . . . The U.S.S.R. announced the prohibition of further industrial building in towns exceeding 500,000 population. . . . Five suits challenging the constitutionality of Connecticut's birth control laws were filed in New Haven last month. The laws, in effect for 79 years, prohibit the sale or use of birth control devices or drugs and forbid doctors from giving advice on the subject.

A SALOON IN SAN DIEGO has equipped its bar stools with airplane-type safety belts. . . . The **Wall Street Journal** reports that "chorus lines in Las Vegas casinos are down to hats, shoes and talcum powder" . . . The Czechoslovak Health Ministry announced the ban of the private practice of medicine effective Jan. 1. The country has had a state health insurance program since 1948 but private medicine has continued on a small scale. . . . Taking a page from the book and film, **The Private World of Don Camillo,** village priests of Bornida Valley, Italy, challenged mayors and councilman of the villages to a soccer match. The laymen were all Communists or Nenni-Socialists. The score: a three-to-three tie. . . . **Changing Times** notes that in the Thirties you had to buy an apple to help the unemployed. Now you've got to buy an automobile. . . . A new product test-marketed in San Francisco is a bag of frozen, chopped onions called "Weep No More."

—**Robert E. Light**

"SO THEN I ROSE AND PUT THIS QUESTION TO MR. MACMILLAN . . ."

At least that's what Labor MP Harold Davies (c.) seems to be saying to Scott K. Gray Jr. (r.) as Capt. Hugh Mulzac listens in. Gray and Mulzac are candidates for Attorney General and Comptroller, respectively, in New York State on the Independent-Socialist ticket. The occasion was a wingding at Wingdale on-the-Lake Aug. 17 at which the visiting MP and the I-S candidates spoke. This is the last week you can help get signatures on petitions to put the full slate on the ballot. Campaign headquarters are at 799 Broadway. Telephone GRamercy 3-2141 for information about mobilizations in your neighborhood.

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NEWSPAPER

the SPECTATOR

Titans at the Fair

BRUSSELS

HERE AT THE '58 WORLD'S FAIR, in their huge cheek-by-jowl pavilions, the two titan nations have put everything they've got into the contest for the minds of the multitude window-shopping for "ways of life." "Everything" includes the kitchen sink—a field in which the U.S. still leads handily—but what each has got to brag about is plenty.

The American scenic "Circorama" is a fabulous show for fairgoers with 360-degree necks; the U.S. also offers a new Menotti opera in its own theater, and Groucho Marx is SRO on the screen; but the U.S.S.R.'s Karl next door is a formidable counter-attraction. Both pavilions are always jammed. They are the ones everyone has to see, no matter how much else must be missed.

It would take days to cover the two pavilions and pages to report them adequately. As for reactions, one reads what one can on the faces of the customers. What they seem to like best in the U.S. pavilion are the turreted ice cream cones and the beautiful girls with state shoulder patches on their uniform.

The infinite variety of gracious-living and other gadgetry fascinates and at the same time bewilders. A yellow-beanied girl demonstrates in broad Arkansan a device for protecting oneself from radioactivity. A miniature movie of "An American Supermarket" shows a blonde shopping by private airplane. Lights flash on and off on control panels symbolizing the push-button era. Modernistic homes are displayed, and garden barbecue equipment—but most fairgoers have no idea what a barbecue is or what it's for.

GLAMOROUS MODELS PARADE FASHIONS down a runway leading into the middle of a lake, which is charmingly bordered by growing trees. "You just push a button for everything," explains a girl demonstrating the latest in automatic kitchens. The people gape, and as they surge on past a "No Left Turn" street-sign and a busty-covered book display to the "Have A Pepsi" soda fountain, she remarks to me: "I think they'd like it better if they could buy some of this stuff."

Through a row of portholes in a partition, U.S. pavilion guests are invited to inspect a children's art class in progress; they don't quite know what it proves, but their preference for the kiddies carefree splashings over the professional U.S. masterpieces nearby is manifest. The "abstract" paintings might all have been sprayed out of flit-guns. A twisted chromium tube entitled "Brussels Construction" slowly resolves beside what appears to be part of a dynamited fence but is called "Ark of Wisdom." Here the bewilderment focuses itself into embarrassed smiles and guffaws.

A Belgian journalist with his ear close to the ground sums up thus the general reaction to the U.S. pavilion: "Wonderful in many of its parts, but disappointing and confusing as a whole—people can't figure out what it all adds up to, in terms that have any meaning for them. It seems more like science fiction than reality."

IN THE FAR LESS BEAUTIFUL Soviet pavilion, centered around Lenin and Heroic Worker statuary and sputnik models, one sees the point. The "socialist realism" art exhibit is unimaginative but the predominantly working-class fairgoers can understand it. The model apartments with plainly practical kitchens and modest TV sets are such as they can pleasantly imagine themselves living in.

The mammoth tractors and excavators, and the model of Moscow University from which class excludes no one, need no explanation. An eager crowd swarms perpetually around the bicycle exhibit. For the average fairgoer a good bicycle is an important part of living; a country where only kids ride on two wheels does not seem like part of his world.

Both countries stress their multi-racial stock (the U.S. in an attractive "national origins" map which, however, shows Americans coming from everywhere except Africa), and democratic freedoms. As to how free either country really is, every fairgoer has his own ideas. The U.S. invites sampling of a secret-ballot voting machine, where some visitors from Dixie have been getting the first opportunity in their lives to pull down a lever. There's an Ike quote on "the right to vote," but "in the mood of this fair," the management prudently observes, "the machines can hardly discuss politics."

AMONG THE SMALL EXHIBITORS (many small and many larger countries are regrettably absent), Israel gets top marks from everyone—a simple, moving exhibit of its people's wanderings, tribulations, and return to reconstruct their neglected homeland. The Spanish and Dominican Republic dictatorships with understandable tact omit portraits of their dictators, but in Spain's gallery of honored sons appears—Picasso! One small pavilion is occupied by a nation few here seem to have heard of, called Rotary International. It contains some tables and chairs and a girl at a desk.

The Vatican has a photographic chamber-of-horrors exhibit showing humanity in every conceivable distress from starvation to automobile accidents, leading upwards to a huge modernistic tin Christ dominating the pavilion. From above it, a carillon rings out "Bring Me Some Figgy Pudding" and other joyous airs. The crowd all through the fair—including the U.S.S.R. pavilion—swarms with priests, monks and nuns.

Politically, the most interesting feature is the Arab states' pavilion in which the United Arab Republic, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan are all housed amicably together, apparently unconcerned by the ferment in which the West has involved them. Gastronomically, the palms are shared by France, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, whose restaurants are mobbed for every meal. Attempts to organize political demonstrations at Hungary's pavilion have fizzled out. Everyone wants to eat there, and the supremacy of the stomach over ideology at a World's Fair is distressingly basic.

—Cedric Belfrage